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Women make up a large part of the nation's school graduates. At present, there are more than 830,000 women specialists who have graduated from higher educational institutions. This is three times as many as in 1940 (1) and represents more than half of the total number of specialists who have completed higher education.(3) An additional million women are being trained in higher and special educational institutions.(1)

On the scientific side, some 60,000 women in universities, institutes, and scientific research establishments are actively engaged in research and invention.(3, 1) Women also make up 67 percent of the enrollment in medical schools and 85.8 percent of those enrolled in teachers' colleges. About 6,000 young women are studying in Moscow State University; among graduate students, women represent 47 percent of the total enrollment. In the RSFSR alone, 370,000 young women attend night schools.(2)

The outstanding work which women of all occupations perform is demonstrated by the fact that over 720,000 women kolkhoz workers, engineers, agronomists, workers in public health and public education, and women engaged in cultural activities were awarded medals and honors.(4) Over 100,000 teachers alone received such distinction.(3) The title "Heroine of Socialist Labor" has been conferred on 2,170 women of the Soviet Union. More than 35,000 women were awarded the order of "Mother Heroine." The title "Heroine of the Soviet Union" was bestowed on 70 women.(1)

Women's great interest in government has already been mentioned. On the local level, 517,000 women in the USSR are deputies to local soviets, or 35 percent of the total number of deputies.(7) Young women also take an active part in Komsomol work. There are now 167,386 women secretaries of primary Komsomol organizations. The 1949 membership of the Komsomol included 3,811,332 young women, while on 1 January 1952 there number reached almost 6,000,000.(2)

Moldavian SSR

More than 9,000 women in the Moldavian SSR are employed as teachers, 4,675 as medical workers, 262 as engineers and technicians, and 62 as lawyers. Six women of the republic were elected deputies to the Supreme Soviet USSR, 85 to the Supreme Soviet Moldavian SSR, and 7,916 to local soviets.

There are more than 15,000 women Stakhanovites and shock workers in the republic. Brigades competing for high-quality production include 120 women's brigades. The rank of Outstanding Brigade has been awarded to 150 women's brigades. Twelve kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers received the title "Heroine of Socialist Labor" for their high crop harvests and technical developments in agriculture.

The Ministry of Higher Education USSR conferred the degree of doctor of sciences on 54 Moldavian women and that of candidate of sciences on 1,301. The ranks of professor and assistant professor were awarded to 374 women.

In 1951 alone, the government of Moldavia granted allowances of 56,129,000 rubles to mothers with many children. Over 500 women of the republic were awarded the honorary rank of "Mother Heroine." The orders "Glory of Motherhood" and "Medal of Motherhood" were received by 52,405 Moldavian women.(8)

Belorussian SSR

Hundreds of Belorussian women have gained the status of scientist during the years of Soviet power. There are seven women doctors and more than 100 women with the candidate of sciences degree working in the higher educational institutions of the republic, and in the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR.

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Many women scientists have advanced to supervisory positions in scientific research establishments and in institutions of higher learning in the republic.

Significant gains have also been made by Belorussian women in agriculture and government. There are 122 women kolkhoz chairmen in the republic, 864 brigade leaders, and 1,222 women managers of cattle-raising farms. More than 6,000 women are field squad leaders.

Fifteen Belorussian women are deputies to the Supreme Soviet USSR, 118 are deputies to the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR, and 22,537 are deputies to local soviets.(9)

Lithuanian SSR

More than 2,000 women kolkhoz workers of the Lithuanian SSR are members of kolkhoz boards and inspection committees. Hundreds of women kolkhoz workers are leaders of field brigades and managers of animal husbandry farms. Several thousand women kolkhoz workers are taking courses to master agricultural techniques.

Lithuanian women take an active part in public and state affairs. Seven of them have been elected deputies to the Supreme Soviet USSR; 61 are deputies to the Supreme Soviet Lithuanian SSR, and 9,324 are deputies to local soviets.

Awards for "heroic" work were presented to 338 Lithuanian women, 38 of whom received the "Order of Lenin." Orders and medals were also conferred on 21,000 mothers of many children. Of these, 789 received the title "Mother-Heroine."(10)

Latvian SSR

More than 45 percent of all workers in the Latvian SSR are women. Women make up 85 percent of all the workers in light industry and almost half of the engineers and technicians.

More than 60 percent of the workers in cultural-educational and scientific research institutions of the country are women. In the Latvian State University, 37.5 percent of the students are women. Over 1,200 women have attained national prominence in cultural activities and in art. Of these, 13 are Stalin Prize winners.

Latvian SSR women now occupy 40 percent of the government positions previously inaccessible to them. A great many have been elected deputies to local soviets; 63 women are deputies to the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR, which represents 31.5 percent of the total number of deputies; and seven women are deputies to the Supreme Soviet USSR.

There are 71 women in the republic who occupy positions as chairmen, deputies, and secretaries of rayon and city executive committees, and 1,210 who are chairmen and secretaries of executive committees of village soviets.

Many thousand women are enrolled in 3-year agricultural and zootechnical courses. In 1951, more than 300 women operated tractors and combines. That number will be doubled in 1952.

A great deal of attention is paid to the training and promotion of women's units in socialist agriculture. In 1950 - 1951, schools and courses for training kolkhoz units graduated 4,987 women kolkhoz workers, all of whom advanced

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to supervisory work. Among these, 104 women work as kolkhoz chairmen and 84 as assistant chairmen. Several thousand women manage animal husbandry farms, squads of industrial crop workers, and field brigades. At present, hundreds of women are studying in agricultural schools and in the agricultural academy.(11)

Ukrainian SSR

In Ukrainian industry, 70 percent of the women employed are Stakhanovite workers. Of the 69 women's brigades working at the construction sites of the Kakhovka GES and South Ukrainian Canal, 40 are Stakhanovite brigades. In the industries of Kiev alone there are more than 26,000 women Stakhanovites and 600 women's brigades rated as Outstanding Brigades.

The Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR lists 14,643 women specialists, 3,574 of whom work in MTS. In the rayon agricultural divisions there are 9,429 women and 189 women kolkhoz chairmen.(4)

In 1951, 500 women in Kiev were advanced to supervisory positions in party, government, and economic organizations.(1)

Increased participation of Ukrainian women in government is indicated by the 132 women deputies who were elected to the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR.

Women attaining distinction in the Ukraine were also honored with ranks and awards. The title "Heroine of Socialist Labor" was conferred on 572 women. The orders "Glory of Motherhood" and "Medal of Motherhood" were presented to 437,796 Ukrainian women who had given birth to many children. State allowances granted to mothers of many children totaled 614,806,000 rubles.(4)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

Women of the Azerbaijdzhan SSR participate equally with men in the government of the republic, and have mastered the most complex professions.

There are about 18,000 women employed in the oil and oil-drilling industries and 6,000 women working in petroleum refineries. Hundreds of women occupy key positions in industry.

Azerbaijdzhan SSR kolkhozes include more than 13,000 women brigade and squad leaders, and managers of animal husbandry farms. There are 450 women agronomists.

More than 200 women are employed as scientific workers in colleges and scientific research institutions. About 100 women possess the degrees of doctor and candidate of sciences. There are 12,000 women teachers and 3,500 women doctors in the republic.(12)

Kazakh SSR

The labor force of the republic includes more than a million women. In Karaganda Oblast over 60,000 women are engaged in industrial competition based on saving material and raising the quality of production. Among the industrial enterprises of Alma-Ata, 12,000 of the women workers are Stakhanovites, and 400 women's brigades have been classified as Outstanding Brigades.

In the petroleum industry of Baychunas there are about 300 women Stakhanovites. Many women are working on the construction of the Ust'-Kamenogorsk GES, where 200 women Stakhanovites have already fulfilled their quotas and are now working on orders for the second quarter 1952.

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Over 600,000 women kolkhoz workers are employed in agricultural activities. Thousands of women work as zootechnicians, agronomists, and mechanization specialists. The rank "Heroine of Socialist Labor" was awarded to 123 women kolkhoz workers for their outstanding service in agriculture. Of these, 64 are women of Kazakh nationality.

There are 12,000 women specialists with higher education and 33,000 with secondary education working in all branches of the republic's economy. There are 280 women scientific workers in the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR and 186 women in the Kazakh SSR who have the degree of doctor or candidate of sciences.

Over 32,000 women work as teachers and instructors in Kazakh higher and secondary educational institutions. The distinguished status of "Honored Teacher of Kazakh SSR" was conferred on 141 of them. The USSR government made presentations of awards and medals to 282 women teachers of the Kazakh SSR.

Eight women of the republic have won Stalin Prizes for their outstanding work in science, invention, literature, and art.

There has been an increase each year in the number of women taking an active part in political activity. There are now 13 deputies to the Supreme Soviet USSR, 149 deputies to the Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR, and 20,406 deputies to local soviets. The number of women who are secretaries of rayon and city committees of the Communist Party has increased to 227. There are 16 women serving on oblast committees.

About 120,000 women have been presented with orders and medals honoring them for bearing many children. The title "Mother-Heroine" has been conferred on 1,100 women. The Kazakh SSR has spent 320 million rubles in less than 2 years in grants to mothers of many children.(13)

Uzbek SSR

In the Uzbek SSR more than 44 percent of the workers, employees, engineering and technical workers throughout the republic's industry are women.

More than 25,000 women are employed as chairmen, brigade leaders, and field squad leaders in cotton-growing kolkhozes.

Uzbek women take an active part in the development of animal husbandry. More than 20,000 women work on cattle-raising farms. Thousands of women were awarded medals and orders by the USSR for their achievements in increasing crop yields. Twenty-five famous women patriots were presented with the high rank "Heroine of Socialist Labor."

There are 13 women in the Uzbek SSR who have earned the degree of doctor of sciences and over 220 who have the candidate of sciences degree. Women specialists with secondary and higher educations number over 62,000, with an additional 25,000 young women now studying in secondary and higher institutions of the republic.

Women of the Uzbek SSR also participate widely in government administration. Over 14,000 women have been elected deputies to local soviets, 166 to the Supreme Soviets Uzbek SSR and Kara-Kalpak ASSR, and 14 to the Supreme Soviet USSR.

There are 4,000 women doctors in the republic and more than 15,000 women teachers.(14)

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Women plan an equally important role in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, where an increasing number of them are being drawn into industry. As an example, there are 200 women working in the Khodzheylin'skiy Cotton-Ginning Plant. Thirteen kolkhoz fisheries employ 1,300 women.

Kara-Kalpak women have taken an increasingly active part in government administration. At present, there are 59 deputies to the Supreme Soviets Kara-Kalpak ASSR, Uzbek SSR, and USSR. Over 1,000 women are deputies to local soviets.

There are hundreds of women specialists in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR. About 400 women are enrolled in pedagogical institutions in Nukus. Dozens of women are studying in the Pel'dsher-Midwife School and in the agricultural tekhnikum; 35,000 are enrolled in adult education schools.(15)

Tadzhik SSR

Tens of thousands of women of the Tadzhik SSR work in industry. Hundreds of them are employed as engineers and technicians in the mining, textile, and food industries. In the industrial enterprises of Stalinabad alone more than 5,000 women are Stakhanovites, and there are more than 4,000 women Stakhanovites in the industries of Leninabad Oblast.

Of the total number of women agricultural workers in the republic, 400 are field squad leaders and brigade leaders.

Women plan a tremendous role in the education and public health of the Tadzhik SSR. About 4,500 women are employed as teachers, and 875 as doctors in medical institutions. Fourteen of these women doctors have won national distinction in the republic.

Of the 132,792 female students in Tadzhik SSR, 105,162 are of local nationality. They are enrolled in all of the higher and secondary special educational institutions of the republic.

Nine prominent women of Tadzhik SSR are deputies to the Supreme Soviet USSR; 87 are deputies to the Supreme Soviet Tadzhik SSR; and 4,150 are deputies to local soviets.(16)

Kirgiz SSR

The women of Kirgiz SSR have made noteworthy contributions to the welfare of the republic in government administration, education, science and industry, and cultural activities. There are now 104 Kirgiz women deputies to the Supreme Soviet Kirgiz SSR and 5,082 deputies to local soviets. More than 9,000 women are members and candidate members of the VKP(b) and over 53,000 are members of the Komsomol.

More than 60 women in Kirgiz SSR are secretaries of rayon and city committees of the Communist Party; 23 are chairmen and deputy chairmen of rayon and city executive committees. Scores of women are directors of enterprises and institutions.

In the industrial plants of Frunze City there are 308 women's brigades, 53 of which have been designated Outstanding Brigades.

More than 6,000 women in the republic have supervisory jobs as squad and brigade leaders, and as managers of animal husbandry farms and kolkhozes.

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Many women work in scientific research institutions and laboratories. There are about 5,500 girls in higher and secondary special institutions of learning. The enrollment in 7-year and secondary schools is 53,748.

The high rank of "Mother-Heroine" is held by 305 women of the republic. Over 26,000 mothers have been awarded medals and orders for child bearing.(17)

Turkmen SSR

The progress made by Turkmen women in government administration is shown by the number of women now serving as deputies to soviets of the republic and the USSR. There are seven deputies to the Supreme Soviet USSR, 80 to the Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR, and 3,823 deputies to local soviets. Dozens of women work as secretaries of oblast, city, and rayon committees of the Communist Party.

Turkmen women have made conspicuous contributions to kolkhoz work, in which field 32 of them have won the rank "Heroine of Socialist Labor" for their high cotton harvests. Over 1,000 women have supervisory jobs in kolkhoz work.

The employment of women in the teaching profession has increased to the extent that there are now 4,000 of them teaching in primary, 7-year, and secondary schools.(7)

Karelo-Finnish SSR

Seven Karelo-Finnish women are deputies to the Supreme Soviet USSR.

Fifty-nine percent of the Collective of Scientific Workers of the Karelo-Finnish Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR, are women, 17 of whom have the degree of candidate of sciences.(3)

Other Republics

Newspapers of the Estonian, Georgian, and Armenian SSR gave no statistical data in their articles (18, 19, 6) in honor of International Women's Day on 8 March 1952.

SOURCES

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2. Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 8 Mar 52
3. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 8 Mar 52
4. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 8 Mar 52
5. Leningradskaya Pravda, 8 Mar 52
6. Yerevan, Kommunist, 8 Mar 52
7. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 8 Mar 52
8. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 8 Mar 52

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9. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 8 Mar 52
10. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 8 Mar 52
11. Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 8 Mar 52
12. Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 8 Mar 52
13. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 8 Mar 52
14. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 8 Mar 52
15. Pravda Vostoka, 7 Mar 52
16. Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 8 Mar 52
17. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 8 Mar 52
18. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 8 Mar 52
19. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 8 Mar 52

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